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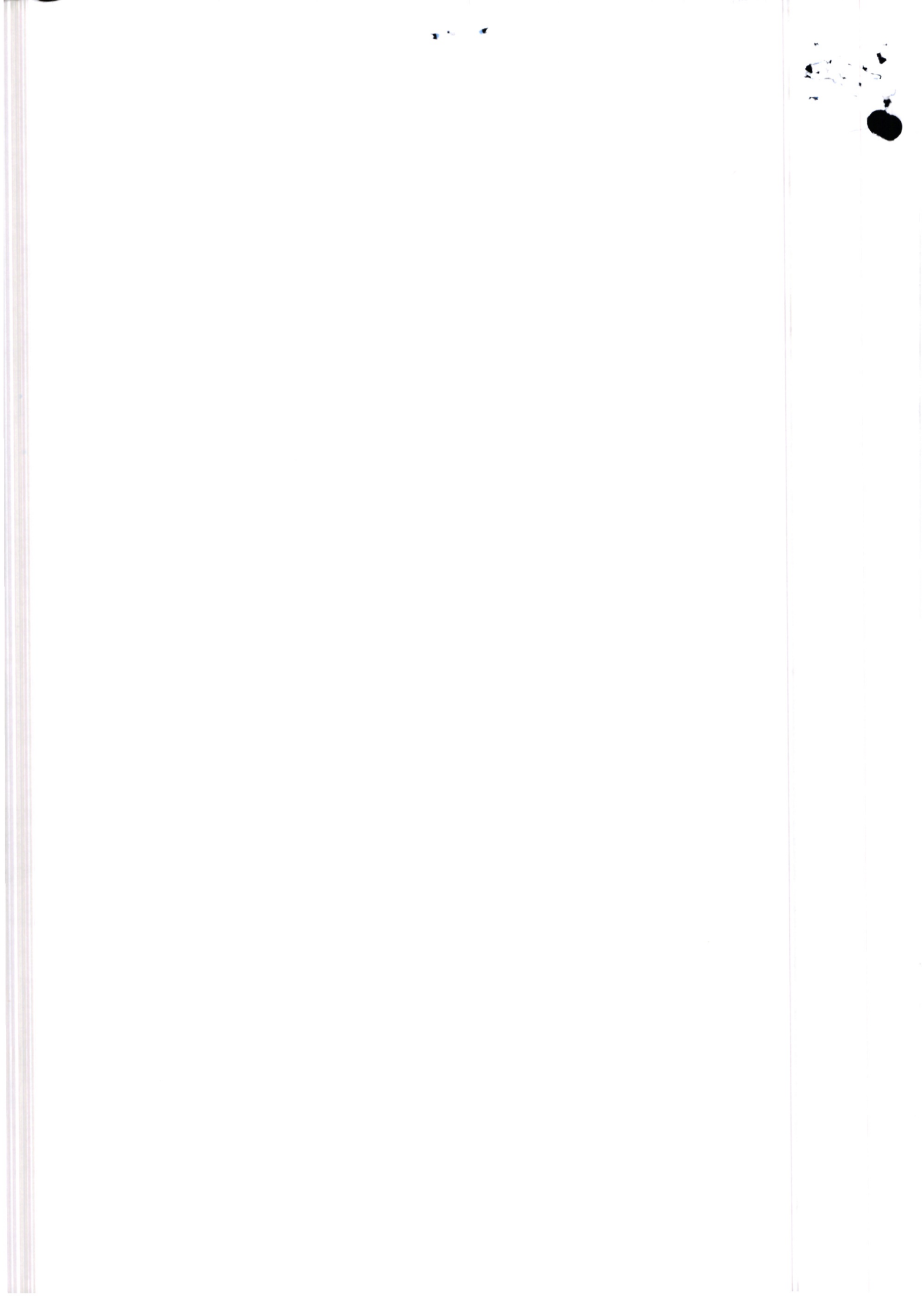
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CLERK AT THE TABLE: Anne Shubuko

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

THOGOTO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**



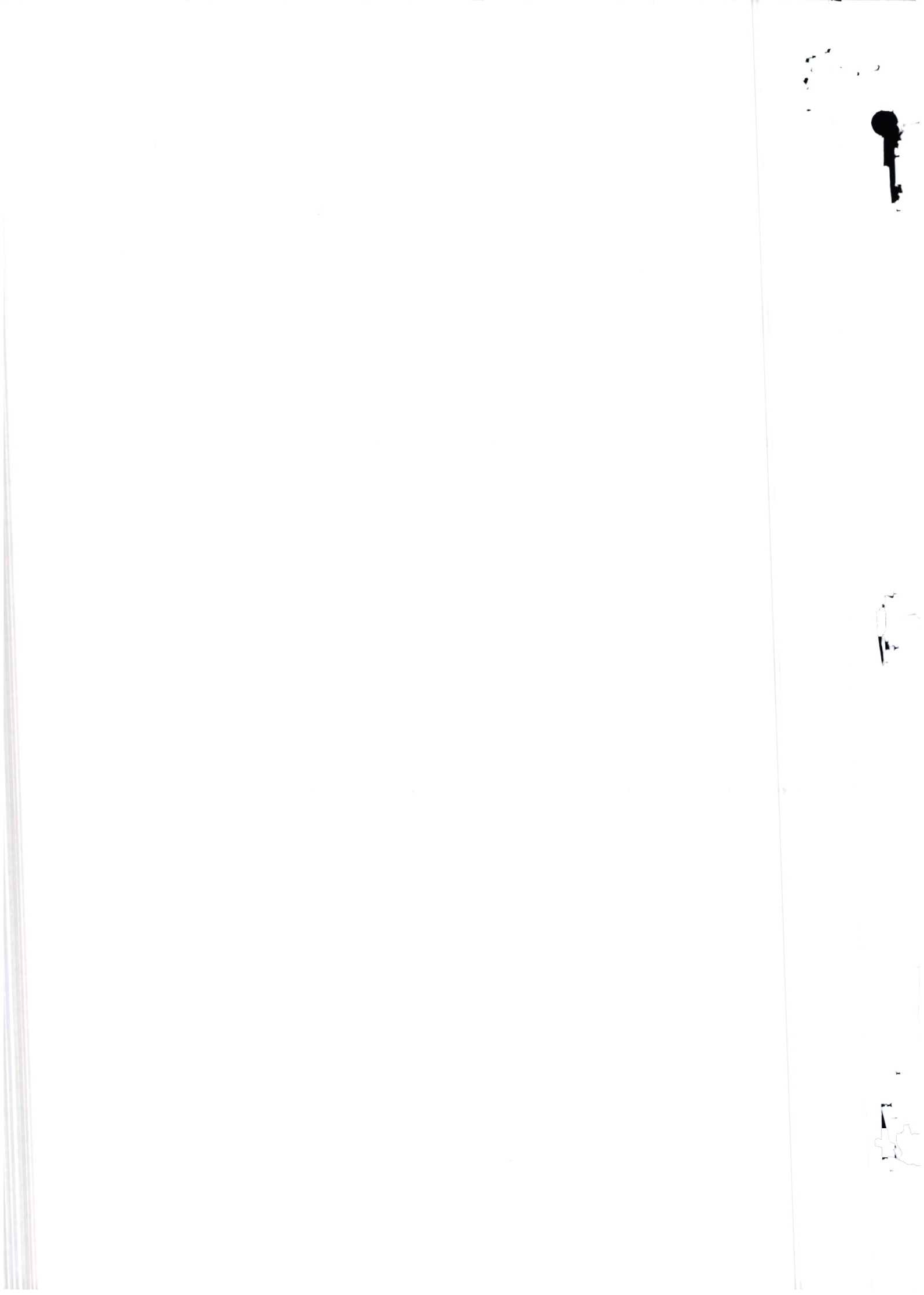
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THOGOTO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2022**



Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022



I. Contents

| | | |
|--------|--|-------|
| II. | Key Entity Information and Management | iv |
| III. | The Board of Management | viii |
| IV. | Management Team | xv |
| V. | Chairman's Statement | xvii |
| VI. | Report of the Chief Principal..... | xviii |
| VII. | Corporate Governance Statement..... | xix |
| VIII. | Management Discussion and Analysis | xxi |
| IX. | Environmental and Sustainability Reporting | xxii |
| X. | Report of the Board of Management..... | xxiii |
| XI. | Statement of Board of Management's Responsibilities..... | xxiv |
| XII. | Report of the Independent Auditor on Thogoto Teacher Training College | xxv |
| XIII. | Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2022 | 1 |
| XIV. | Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2022 | 3 |
| XV. | Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the year ended 30 June 2022 | 5 |
| XVI. | Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022 | 6 |
| XVII. | Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2022 | 8 |
| XVIII. | Notes to the Financial Statements..... | 9 |
| XIX. | Appendices..... | 54 |

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II. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Thogoto Teachers Training College is the premier Teacher Training School in Kenya. Its inception is traced back to 1947 when it was founded by the Church of Scotland mission. It was then taken over by the Government of Kenya in 1949 therefore becoming a National Government Institution and was moved to Thika in 1958 from the present – day Kambui Girls High School grounds where it was located. The College was later settled in its current location, Mission area, Kikuyu Constituency in Kiambu County.

The college stands on a Seventy – five (75) Acres of land most of which is taken up by buildings. From its inception, the mandate of the College have been to train Primary School teachers referred to as P1 by offering a 2 Years course and presenting the candidates for examination by Kenya National Examination Council. Thogoto TTC has experienced phenomenal growth leading to expansion of its mandate by introducing a regular ECDE Programs both at certificate and diploma level. Additionally, the College introduced a school based program for in – service students both P1 and ECDE levels.

Thogoto TTC is domiciled in Kenya with no other branch and all its mandates upheld as provided for in The Basic Education Act – 2013.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal mandate of Thogoto TTC as provided by The Basic Education Act 2013 is to produce high qualified Human Resource with knowledge and requisite skills.

The college Visions, Missions and Core values underpins every facet of its day to day operations.

Vision

A leading institution in teacher training and human resource development

Mission

To provide teacher training and promote human resource knowledge, skills and attitudes through innovations and creativity in the enhancement of individual and national development.

Core values

Thogoto TTCs operations and decisions are guided by the following core values:

- Professionalism
- Integrity

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

- Creativity
- Responsibility
- Devotion
- Team work
- Commitment

(c) Key Management

The entity's day to day management is under the following key organs:

Board of Management
Accounting officer/Principal and
Management

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

| No. | Designation | Name |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Chief Principal | Mrs. Margaret Khainga |
| 2. | Deputy Principal | Mr. Simeon Ongeru |
| 3 | Dean of Curriculum | Mrs. Beatrice Njeru |
| 4 | Dean of students | Mrs. Jane Thungu |
| 6 | Finance Officer | Mrs. Purity Kamuri |

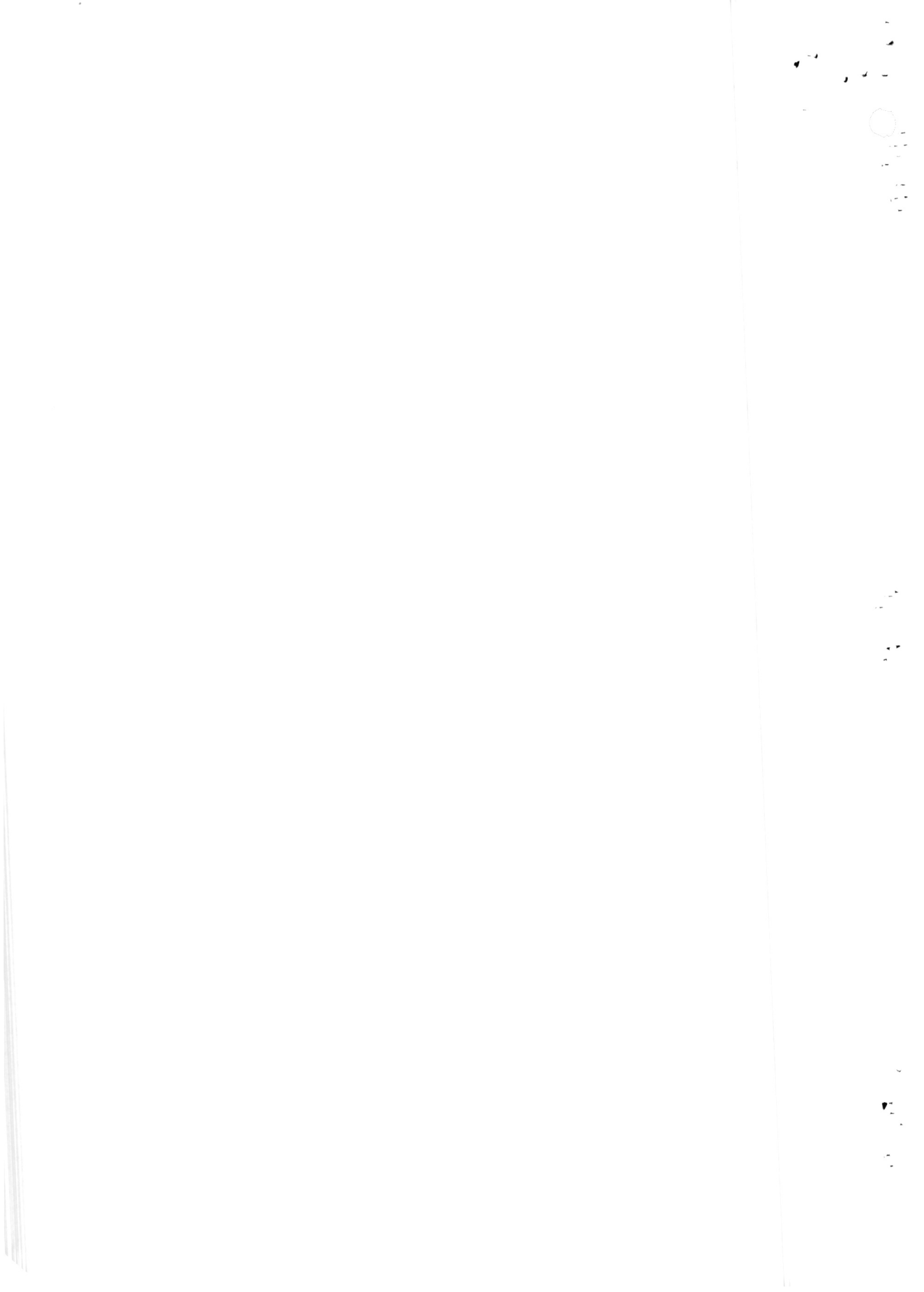
(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The College Board of Management is responsible and accountable to the Government of Kenya through the ministry of education for ensuring that the college complies with The Basic Education Act – 2013 and adheres to the highest standards of corporate governance as prescribed in the state corporation act.

The B.O.M which is the overall governance organ comprises of key committees namely:

- Finance Committee
- Personnel Committee
- Farm and Income Generating Committee
- Academic Committee
- Infrastructure Committee

These committees provide policy direction and oversight to the B.O.M while advising on various policy matters relating to its mandate.



Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

The office of the Auditor General conducts annual audit of the operations of the college. Audit and financial reports are regularly provided to ensure financial probity on the utilization of funds in the college.

(f) Entity Headquarters

Thogoto Teachers Training College
P. O. Box Private Bag
Off Thogoto – Mutarakwa Road
Kikuyu, Kenya

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: 0716113560
Email: thogototeacherscollege@yahoo.com
Website:

(h) Entity Bankers

Equity Bank
Kikuyu branch
P. o Box 1707 – 00902
Kikuyu Kenya

Kenya Commercial Bank
Moi Avenue Branch
P. o Box 30081 -00100
Nairobi Kenya

Family Bank
Kikuyu Branch
P. o Box E1507
Kikuyu

(i) Independent Auditors



Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya



Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)



(j) Principal Legal Adviser




The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

III. The Board of Management



| No. | BOM Member | Details |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. |  <p data-bbox="555 976 847 1010">Eng. Kamunyu Kahenya</p> | <p data-bbox="976 472 1495 544">Eng Kamunyu Kahenya – Chairperson</p> <p data-bbox="976 568 1495 725">Eng. Kamunyu was appointed the Chairperson of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p data-bbox="976 757 1495 1032">He is currently the Managing Director of Engiconsult Ltd Consulting Engineers. He has been a member of various BOM like Musa Gitau. Thogoto Model School. He holds BSc Engineering (Civil) and MSc Project Management.</p> |
| 2. |  <p data-bbox="515 1812 823 1845">Eng. Benjamin K. Njenga</p> | <p data-bbox="976 1055 1193 1088">BOM Member</p> <p data-bbox="976 1115 1495 1272">Eng. Benjamin Njenga was appointed the Member of the Institution Council 15th July, 2019, and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p data-bbox="976 1301 1495 1413">He is currently the head of Road Infrastructure with the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development.</p> <p data-bbox="976 1442 1495 1599">He has been a member of various BOM like Kikuyu Boys Sec. Kanyariri High. Rev. Musa Gitau Girls’ Sec, Utafiti Pri. And Muguga Model Pri. Sch.</p> <p data-bbox="976 1628 1495 1868">He holds Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management, Masters in Business Administration, Post Graduate Diploma in Project Planning and Management BSc Engineering (Civil). and MSc Project Management.</p> |



| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 3. |  <p>Rev. John Mahinda</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Rev. John Mahinda was appointed as a member of Institution Council member on 15th July, 2019</p> <p>He is a Gospel Minister with the Presbyterian Church of East Africa. He holds Bachelor's degree in Theology.</p> |
| 4. |  <p>Geoffrey Mungai</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Geoffrey Mungai was appointed a member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019</p> <p>He has teaching experience in different schools and also a former Principal at Musa Gitau Pri.</p> <p>He holds Bachelor of Arts.</p> |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 5. |  <p>Dr. Wanjiku Ng'ang'a</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Dr. Wanjiku Nga'anga was appointed the Institution Council member 15th July, 2019 .</p> <p>She is currently Research Associate, Kenya Education Network(KENET), Senior Lecturer in Computer Science School of Computing & Informatics (UoN).</p> <p>She holds Ph.D. in Computer Science(Language Technology/Artificial Intelligence) and B.Sc Computer Science.</p> |
| 6. |  <p>Rahab Njeri Mwathi</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Rahab Njeri was appointed a member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019.</p> <p>She is currently an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya.</p> <p>She has been a member of various BOM like Kambui Girls High Sch.,Musa Gitau Girls Sec.School and Kikuyu Boys Sec. Sch.</p> <p>She holds Bachelor of Laws(LLB) and a Post Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice.</p> |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 7. |  <p data-bbox="555 689 847 723">Louis Macharia Njunge</p> | <p data-bbox="991 277 1193 311">BOM Member</p> <p data-bbox="991 338 1490 495">Louis Macharia was appointed a member of Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p data-bbox="991 521 1495 633">He is currently a Director at Ridgeways Auto Express Tours and Car Hire Limited.</p> <p data-bbox="991 660 1495 734">He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA K)</p> |
| 8. |  <p data-bbox="539 1234 863 1267">Dr. Rebecca Njeri Karanja</p> | <p data-bbox="991 763 1193 797">BOM Member</p> <p data-bbox="991 824 1490 981">Dr. Rebecca Njeri was appointed as the member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p data-bbox="991 1008 1495 1081">She has been a Principal and KNEC Chief examiner.</p> <p data-bbox="991 1108 1490 1265">She holds Ph.D Education Psychology, Master of Arts in Counselling Psychology, Post Graduate Diploma in Education and Bachelor of Science.</p> |
| 9. |  | <p data-bbox="991 1296 1193 1330">BOM Member</p> <p data-bbox="991 1357 1490 1514">Kenneth Njoroge was appointed a member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p data-bbox="991 1541 1495 1615">He has been a member of various BOM like P.C.E.A Kikuyu High Sch.</p> <p data-bbox="991 1641 1490 1715">He holds Advance Diploma in Theology</p> |

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| | Kenneth N. Njoroge | |
| 10. |  <p>Christopher Karanja Chege</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Christopher Karanja was appointed as a member of Institution Council on 15th July, 2019.</p> <p>He is currently the Head Mortgage Banking & Infrastructure Finance.</p> <p>He holds Masters of Arts Economics (M.A Economics) and a Postgraduate Diploma in Banking.</p> |
| 11. |  <p>Jane Wamaitha Thungu</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Jane Wamaitha Thungu was appointed a member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p>She is currently the Dean of Students Thogoto Teachers College.</p> <p>She holds Ph.D Entrepreneurship Masters of Arts in Entrepreneurship and Bachelor of Education.</p> |




| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 12. |  <p>Joyce Waiyaki</p> | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Joyce Waiyaki was appointed a member of the Institution Council on 15th July, 2019 and has previously been a member of the Council.</p> <p>She is currently the Principal Officer and the Managing Director at Ratama Holdings Limited and also as an Independent Financial Advisor and a Broker for Old Mutual International.</p> <p>She has been a member of various BOM like PCEA Musa Gitau. Girls Sec. Sch., PCEA Kikuyu Presbytery. He holds</p> |
| 13. |  | <p>BOM Member</p> <p>Simon Gitau Gichuru was appointed a member of the Institution Council 15th July, 2019</p> <p>He holds Diploma in Insurance, Diploma in Business Management and Certified Public Accountant (Part 2)</p> |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 14. |  Mrs Margaret W.C Khainga | BOARD OF MANAGEMENT- SECRETARY Margaret W.C Khainga-Chief Principal/Secretary BOM She holds B.Ed Science, MBA (Human Resource Management) Certified Public Secretary and Accredited Mediator Strathmore University. Has 22 years of Institutional Administration experience as Principal |
|-----|---|---|

IV. Management Team

| No. | Member/ Director | Details |
|------------|--|--|
| 1. |  <p>Margaret WC Khainga- Chief Chief Principal/Secretary BOM</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She holds B.Ed. Science, MBA (Human Resource Management) Certified Public Secretary and Accredited Mediator Strathmore University. Prepare lesson plans, lesson notes, timetables, schemes of work and maintain academic standards -Teach the subject of specialization - Overseeing the academic and administrative function of the college. - Developing and implementing policies and procedures that ensure the smooth functioning of the college -Ensuring that the staff are properly trained and equipped to deliver high quality education to students. -Managing the budgets and resources. |
| 2. |  <p>Simeon Ongeru Deputy Principal</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He holds M.Ed. Administration, Bachelor of Education <p>Duties and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare lesson plans, lesson notes, timetables, schemes of work and maintain academic standards -Coordinate and provide guidance and counselling services to the teachers, non-teaching staff and learners and instil norms - oversee the requisition of stores and the proper maintenance of inventories to achieve accountability and optimal utilisation Interpret the curriculum in the school to ensure effective teaching and learning |

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 3. |  <p>Beatrice Njeru Dean of Curriculum</p> | <p>-She holds M.Ed. Psychology, Bachelor of Education</p> <p>Duties and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare lesson plans, lesson notes, timetables, schemes of work and maintain academic standards -Teach the subject of specialization -Evaluate the learners in subjects of specialization -Ensure proper care and maintenance of institutional assets -Maintain learner discipline |
| 4. |  <p>Jane Thungu Dean of Students</p> | <p>She holds Ph.D. Entrepreneurship, Masters of Arts in Entrepreneurship and Bachelor of Education.</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare lesson plans, lesson notes, timetables, schemes of work and maintain academic standards -advisor to non teaching staff Guides the students on colleges rules and regulations -serves as the secretary to the Discipline and assists the Deputy Principal -take charge of leave out of students |
| 5. |  <p>Purity Kamuri Finance Officer</p> | <p>She holds B.Com Finance, CPA (K)</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guiding and ensuring proper preparations of annual budgets. - Ensuring proper college financial planning - Proper management of financial records and receipts - Implementation of cash management strategies - proper preparation and management of staff payroll - Being a key point of contact for other departments on financial and accounting matters |

V. Chairman's Statement

Introduction

I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statement of our esteemed institution for the period ending 30th June, 2022. During this period, we have made significant strides towards achieving our vision of becoming the premier institution for teacher education and training in the region.

Key Activities

Academic Programmes:

We continued to offer a range of high-quality academic programs designed to prepare our students to become competent, innovative, and professional teachers.

Financial Performance

In the year under review, the College reported a Gross income of KSh.117,517,090 compared to KSh 48,019,661 for the 2020/2021 financial year. This represents an increase of 40% from the previous year. There has been caused by an increase in Income Generating Activities and increased student enrolment.

The college is still on recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and has improved its from a surplus of KSh. 3 Million in the 2020/2021 financial year, to a surplus of KSh 18 Million in the current financial year. This is an improvement of KSh. 15 Million. A persistent reduction in the resources available to Thogoto TTC combined with increasing competition from many institutions of Teacher training pose a great risk to achievement of the core mandate of the college.

In conclusion, I want to thank all our stakeholders for their continued support towards the growth and development of our institution. With your continued support, we are confident that we will achieve our vision of becoming premier institution for teacher education and training in the region.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Eng. Kamunyu Kahenya
CHAIRPERSON-



VI. Report of the Chief Principal

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report and Accounts of Thogoto Teachers Training College for the Year ended 30 June 2022. The institution has been operating under very constrained financial situation since the Government recurrent capitation received has not been sufficient for the smooth running of its operations. The financing constraint has forced the College to curtail some of its planned activities by under-spending on certain essential and core areas of its mandate such as teaching and learning, procurement of specialised materials and laboratories.

Financially, the College's position remains sound, with no external borrowing; the College reported a Gross income of KSh 117,517,090 compared to KSh 48,019,661 for the 2020/2021 financial year. This represents a 40% increase from the previous year.

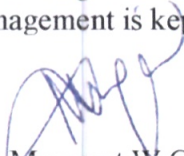
Compliance with Statutory Guidelines

In the year under review, Thogoto TTC diligently fulfilled its entire statutory obligations and guidelines set by government agencies and commissions. The college signed a performance contract with the Ministry of Education and the same was cascaded to relevant officers and staff of the college with continuous monitoring and evaluation.

Appreciation

I note with appreciation that the Government of Kenya, our collaborators, and other institutions that have rendered their support during the entire financial year under review. Further, I would like to appreciate the support accorded to me by staff and students in ensuring smooth running of Thogoto Teachers College.

The College acknowledges the guidance of the Governing Board of Management in ensuring the Management is kept on the move towards attainment of the set targets.



Mrs Margaret W.C Khainga
Chief Principal, Thogoto Teachers Training College

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

VII. Corporate Governance Statement

Thogoto Teachers Training College is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance and ethics. The College is responsible for and accountable to the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Education, State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education for ensuring that the College complies with the Basic Education Act 2013 and any other existing legislation.

Board Members

The Governing Board is appointed by the powers conferred on the County Education Board Section 56 (1) of the Basic Education Act No. 14 of 2013.

It comprises of fourteen members and additional three co-opted members totalling to seventeen members; They include the Chairman and twelve independent members; Representative of Local Community, County Education Board, Representative of the Teaching Staff, Sponsor, Special Group Representative, Special Needs Representative and Children's Representative. The membership of the Governing Board is as shown below;

| S/No. | Name | Position | Appointment date |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Eng Kamunyu Kahenya | Chairperson | 15 th July,2019 |
| 2. | Eng, Benjamin K. Njenga | Independent member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 3. | Mr Christopher Karanja Chege | Independent member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 4. | Rev. John Mahinda | Independent member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 5. | Mr. Geoffrey Mungai | Independent member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 6. | Dr. Wanjiku Ng'ang'a | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 7 | Ms Rahab Njeri Mwathi | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 8. | Mr. Louse Macharia | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 9. | Dr. Rebecca Njeri | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 10. | Mr. Kenneth Njoroge | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 11. | Mrs Jane Wamaitha | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 12. | Mrs Jane Waiyaki | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 13. | Mr Simon Gitau | Independent Member | 15 th July,2019 |
| 14. | Mrs. Margaret W.C Khainga | BOM Secretary/Principal | 15 th July,2019 |

The full Board and its Committees meets at least three times a year. The members receive all information relevant to the discharge of their obligations in an accurate, timely and clear manner so that they can guide and maintain full and effective control over strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues.

Functions of the Council

The functions and powers of the Council are;

- To administer the property and funds of the College in a manner and for the purpose which promotes the interest of the College.
- To approve appointment criteria and the terms and conditions of service of staff.
- To provide for the welfare of the staff of the College.
- To make regulations governing the conduct and discipline of the students of the College.
- To ensure that a proper management structure is in place and that the structure function to maintain corporate integrity, reputation and responsibility.
- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of strategies, policies, and management criteria and plans of the College.
- To constantly review the viability and financial sustainability of the College.
- To ensure that the College complies with all the relevant laws, regulations, governance practice, accounting and auditing standards.

Attendance of Board meetings and Membership of the Committees The Board Committees in place includes;

i) **Finance Committee: Terms of reference include;**

- Responsible for the management of the College's entire finances and recommends to Board of Management for approval, the College's annual budget and certain items of major expenditure.

ii) **Personnel Committee Terms of reference include;**

- To consider staff and recommend to the Board of Management for appointment and promotions into all established academic and administrative posts.
- To consider changes and evidence on staff disciplinary cases and recommend to the Board of Management the appropriate action to be taken.
- To review salaries, conditions and terms of service for College staff when necessary and make recommendations to the Board of Management.

iii) **Housing and Infrastructure Committee Terms of reference**

Discuss matters relating to the College's development projects.

Reviewing staff quarters house rent rates and ensuring that the rent due are paid on time.

iv) **Farm Committee Terms of reference**

- To recommend to Board, the best farming practice to adopt for the college farm
- To ensure that the college farm is fully utilised to increase the production
-

The Board of Management appoints a Chairperson of each Committee. The College Board of Management Chairperson is not a member of any other Committee

VIII. Management Discussion and Analysis

Operational and Financial Performance

The college registered a total of Ksh 117,517,090 in gross revenue against a target of Ksh 66,429,800. This represents 143% of the target revenue. In comparison to the same period in the previous financial year, Thogoto TTC recorded an increase in revenue of ksh 69,497,429 which represents an increase of 59% in gross revenue. This increase in revenue is mainly due to resumption of full operations from the long brake as a result of Covid 19 Pandemic together with an increase in hire of premises revenue occasioned by KNEC marking activities.

The college registered a surplus of 18,692,093 against that of prior year 2020 – 2021 of ksh 3,456,458. This shows an increase of ksh 15,235,635 in comparison to the same period last financial year.

Notwithstanding the shortfalls in student's enrollment, expenses also increased from that of 2020 – 2021 ksh 44,563,203 to ksh 98,824,995 in the year under review. Sensing a fall in expected revenue from students tuition fees, the management instituted austerity measures aimed at containing expenditures to the best extent possible.

Key projects

The college has sustained works on key projects during the year and carried out refurbishment on existing facilities. The college commenced the construction of a motor vehicle garage that was fully funded by funds from Income generating activities mainly, income from hire of facilities.

Graduation

The college also held 69th graduation ceremony. During the ceremony held on 27th may 2022 preceded over by the Chief Principal, and graced by Professor Charles Ochieng Ong'ondo, Director / C.E.O Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development and attended by other distinguished citizens of the country, a total of 1037 candidates graduated.

Students Activities

The college facilitated students to participate in various nationals and regional activities including sports, drama competitions and students' elections.

Compliance with statutory requirements

In the year under review, Thogoto TTC complied with all statutory obligations. The college has no court case that may jeopardize its ongoing concern or expose the entity to potential contingent liability. The college strives to comply to the laid down policies and procedures, regulatory and statutory framework governing its existence and operations.

IX. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Thogoto Teachers College exists to provide education, training, research and consultancy in order to produce leaders in the fields of Education Development.

Below is an outline of the College's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

i. Sustainability Strategy and Profile, and Environmental Performance

The College sustainability strategy and environmental performance are evidenced by the employment of information technology in the daily operations.

ii. Employee Welfare

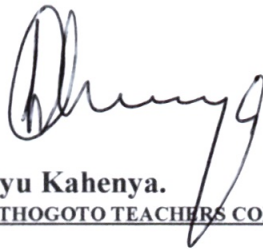
The College's efforts towards sustaining its employee welfare include the constant review and implementation of the training policy to enable and encourage the members of staff to improve their skills and manage their careers.

iii. Market Place Practices

The College has implemented responsible competition practices by implementing strong anticorruption measures and committees. The college has maintained responsible supply chain and supplier relations by ensuring adherence to its credit policy, and ensuring adherence to the government's public procurement and asset disposal act.

iv. Corporate Social Responsibility

During the year the college has engaged corporate social responsibility activities by the donation of mattresses to the primary schools visiting of children's homes and engagement in the sub-county market clean up exercise.



Eng. Kamunyu Kahenya.
CHAIRPERSON, -THOGOTO TEACHERS COLLEGE



Mrs Margaret W.C Khainga
CHIEF PRINCIPAL THOGOTO TEACHERS COLLEGE

X. Report of the Board of Management

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, which show the state of Thogoto Teacher Training College affairs.

Principal activities

The principal mandate of Thogoto Teacher Training College as provided by The Basic Education Act – 2013 is to produce high qualified Human Resource with knowledge and requisite skills.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 are set out on page 1 -58

Board of Management

The members of the Board of Management who served during the year are shown on page Viii-Xiv.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Thogoto Teachers Training College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board

.....
Secretary of the Board
Nairobi
Date:

XI. Statement of Board of Management's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Education Act of 2013 and revised Financial Instruction Manual require the board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Thogoto Teachers Training College, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Thogoto Teachers Training College at the end of the financial year and the operating results of Thogoto Teachers Training College for that year. The Board members are also required to ensure that Thogoto Teachers Training College keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Thogoto Teachers Training College. The board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Thogoto Teachers Training College.

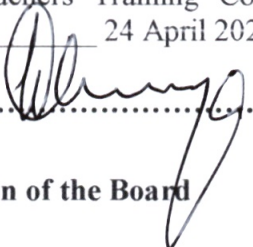
The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Thogoto Teachers Training College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Thogoto Teachers Training College for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Thogoto Teacher Training College, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

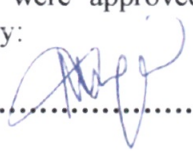
The Board members accept responsibility for Thogoto Teachers Training College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Education Act of 2013 and revised Financial Instruction Manual. The board members are of the opinion that the *entity's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Thogoto Teachers Training College transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of Thogoto Teachers Training College financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Thogoto Teachers Training College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Thogoto Teachers Training College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board members to indicate that Thogoto Teachers Training College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

Thogoto Teachers Training College financial statements were approved by the Board on 24 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Name
Chairperson of the Board

.....

Name
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



Enhancing Accountability

HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THOGOTO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Thogoto Teachers Training College set out on pages 1 to 54, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, statement of financial performance statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other

Report of the Auditor-General on Thogoto Teachers Training College for the year ended 30 June, 2022

explanatory information in accordance with provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Thogoto Teachers Training College as at 30 June, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unsupported Accumulated Surplus and Capital Fund Balances

The statement of financial position reflects accumulated surplus and capital fund balances of Kshs.18,692,093 and Kshs.2,531,867,863 while the statement of changes in net assets indicates accumulated surplus and capital fund reserves of Ksh.46,310,314 and 2,517,711,500 respectively resulting to a variance of kshs.27,618,221 and 14,156,363, which were not explained or reconciled.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the accumulated surplus and capital fund balances could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Revenue Amount

The statement of financial performance reflects total revenue amount of Kshs.117,517,090. Included in this amount is revenue Kshs.39,496,307 in respect of rental revenue from facilities and equipment while ledgers provided reflects amounts totalling to Kshs.45,872,421 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.20,688,815. Further, Note 11 to the financial statements reflects sale of goods revenue totalling to Kshs.2,878,822 out of which farm income amounted to Kshs.2,825,132 while the corresponding ledger amount is Kshs.1,203,775 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.1,621,357.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the revenue amount of Kshs.117,517,090 could not be confirmed.

3. In accurate Employee Costs

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements reflects expenditure in respect of employees' costs totalling to Kshs.14,559,793. However, review of salary schedules provided revealed a total expenditure of Kshs.12,407,934 resulting to a variance of Kshs.2,151,859 which was not explained or reconciled.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of employee costs amounts of Kshs.14,559,793 could not be confirmed.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,517,711,500. Review of records provided for audit review revealed the following:

i. Inaccurate and Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 31 to the financial statements reflects property plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,517,711,500 while the ledger reflects a balance of Kshs.Kshs.2,213,967,710 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.303,743,790 while the basis for computation of the depreciation amount of Kshs.33,097,190 was not provided.

In addition, the property plant and equipment balance was not supported with detailed analysis, value and ownership of the different classifications of assets. The Institution occupies land measuring 70 acres which was a donation by the PCEA church which however has not been supported by ownership documents. The basis of the valuation of the land at Kshs.2,220,000,000 could not be ascertained without a valuation report.

Further, the Institution's bus was co-owned with a local bank although Management assert that the loan has since been cleared. However, no records were provided in support of the loan clearance.

ii. Undisclosed Biological Assets Balance

Review of records revealed that the Institution owns eleven (11) mature cows, three (3) medium size bulls, two (2) heifers, ten (10) calves and two (2) pigs all of unknown value which were not disclosed in the financial statements thereby understating the balance of assets by the undisclosed value. The Institution also has forest cover of over twenty (20) acres with artificial trees whose value has not been established and disclosed in the financial statements.

iii. Incomplete Asset Register

Review of records revealed that Management did not maintain a consolidated asset register prepared in a format prescribed by IPSAS 17 whose minimum requirements are identification or serial number, acquisition date, description of asset, location, class, cost of acquisition, accumulated depreciation, net book value and tagging of assets with identification codes. In the absence of an asset register; proper custody, care, control, use and disposal of the Institute's assets may not be achieved while the Institution's furniture, computers, printers and other plant and machinery were not tagged as a proof of ownership and identification purposes.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness, existence and ownership of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.2,517,711,500 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 26 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.13,794,949. However, the statement reflects cash and cash equivalents balance brought forward of Kshs.9,952,620 while the audited

financial statements for 2020/2021 financial year reflects a balance of Kshs.9,313,087 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.639,533. In addition, Note 26 to the financial statements reflects cash in hand brought forward balance of Kshs.102,715 instead of a balance of Kshs.69,822 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.32,893.

The cash in hand balance of Kshs.206,320 as at 30 June, 2022 was not supported with the board of survey report while the bank statements in support of bank reconciliation statements balances for the four (4) bank accounts and bank balance confirmation certificates were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance totaling to Kshs.13,794,949 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Thogoto Teachers Training College Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Professional Opinion

During the year under review, Management undertook various procurement of goods and services. Documents provided for audit review revealed that the head of the procurement function did not issue a professional opinion alongside the evaluation committee's reports contrary to Section 84 (1) of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015, which requires that the head of a procurement function of a procuring entity, shall alongside the report to the evaluation committee as secretariat comments, review the tender evaluation report and provide a signed professional opinion to the accounting officer on the procurement or asset disposal proceeding. Further, it was noted that the College prepared a procurement plan that did

not conform to the specifications of the third schedule of the Procurement Regulation 2020.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Maintain Critical Policies

Examination of records provided revealed that the College did not maintain approved Finance Policy and Procedures Manual, Human Resource Policy, ICT Policy and Disaster Recovery Plan, Risk Management Policy, Staff Code of Conduct and Ethics and Audit Charter.

In the circumstances, the lack of policy manuals and standard operating procedures, is an indication of weak internal controls.

2. Lack of Internal Audit Function and Operational Audit Committee

During the year under review, it was noted that the College did not have an internal audit function to perform risk assessment processes and evaluate operational effectiveness of the College through reviews of the internal controls in the College. Similarly, it was noted that the College did not have an audit committee to oversee the development, performance and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, performance reporting and compliance with laws and regulations in the College.

The College risks having financial accountability and risk assessment challenges since the College's systems of internal controls are not reliable in the absence of the internal audit unit and functional audit committee.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were

operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Governors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Governors is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in

an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the College financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the College's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the College to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

06 July, 2023

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

XIII. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2022

| Description | Notes | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions | | | |
| Transfers from other National Government entities | 6 | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| Grants from donors and development partners | 7 | - | - |
| Transfers from other levels of government | 8 | - | - |
| Public contributions and donations | 9 | - | - |
| | | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| Revenue from Exchange transactions | | | |
| Rendering of services- fees from students | 10 | 55,243,258 | 13,113,906 |
| Sale of goods | 11 | 2,878,822 | 1,097,385 |
| Rental revenue from facilities and equipment | 12 | 39,496,307 | 23,619,610 |
| Finance income | 13 | - | - |
| Other income | 14 | - | 161,000 |
| Revenue from Exchange transactions | | 97,618,387 | 37,991,901 |
| Total Revenue | | 117,517,090 | 48,019,661 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Use of goods and services | 15 | 66,731,151 | 27,575,742 |
| Employee costs | 16 | 14,559,793 | 14,358,024 |
| Board Expenses | 17 | 504,000 | 343,000 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 18 | 11,446,500 | - |
| Repairs and maintenance | 19 | 3,693,553 | 1,026,437 |
| Contracted services | 20 | 1,890,000 | 1,260,000 |
| Grants and subsidies | 21 | - | - |
| Finance costs | 22 | - | - |
| Total Expenses | | 98,824,997 | 44,563,203 |
| Other Gains/(Losses) | | | |
| Gain on sale of assets | 23 | - | - |
| Unrealized gain on fair value of investments | 24 | - | - |
| Impairment loss | 25 | - | - |
| Total Other Gains/(Losses) | | - | - |
| Net surplus for the year | | 18,692,093 | 3,456,458 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Surplus/(deficit) attributable to minority interest | | - | - |
| Surplus attributable to owners of the controlling entity | | - | - |
| | | - | - |

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 58 were signed by:



.....
Chairman of Council/Board

Date



.....
Finance Officer

ICPAK No 24411

Date



.....
Principal

Date

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

XIV. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2022

| Description | Notes | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Assets | | | |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 26 | 13,794,949 | 9,952,620 |
| Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions | 27(a) | 20,232,776 | 21,183,453 |
| Receivables from non-exchange transactions | 28 | - | - |
| Inventories | 29 | 596,400 | - |
| Investments | 30 | - | - |
| | | 34,624,125 | 31,136,073 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | |
| Long term receivables from exchange transactions | 27(b) | - | - |
| Investments | 30 | - | - |
| Property, plant, and equipment | 31 | 2,517,711,500 | - |
| Intangible assets | 32 | - | - |
| Investment property | 33 | - | - |
| | | | |
| Total Assets | | 2,552,335,625 | 31,136,073 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Trade and other payables from exchange transactions | 34 | 1,775,669 | 3,517,852 |
| Refundable deposits from customers | 35 | - | - |
| Current provisions | 36 | - | - |
| Finance lease obligation | 37 | - | - |
| Current portion of borrowings | 41 | - | - |
| Deferred income | 38 | - | - |
| Employee benefit obligation | 39 | - | - |
| Payments received in advance | | - | - |
| | | 1,775,669 | 3,517,852 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | | |
| Finance lease obligation | 37 | - | - |
| Deferred income | 38 | - | - |
| Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation | 39 | - | - |
| Non-Current Provisions | 40 | - | - |
| Borrowings | 41 | - | - |

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022


| Description | Notes | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Kshs | Kshs |
| Service Concession Liability | 42 | - | - |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities | 49 | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| Total Liabilities | | 1,775,669 | 3,517,852 |
| Net Assets | | 2,550,559,956 | 27,618,221 |
| Reserves | | - | - |
| Accumulated Surplus | | 18,692,093 | 27,618,221 |
| Capital Fund | | 2,531,867,863 | - |
| Total Net Assets and Liabilities | | 2,550,559,956 | 27,618,221 |

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 58 were signed by:



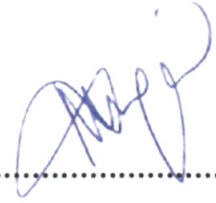
 Chairman of Council Board

Date



 Finance Officer
 ICPAK No 24411

Date



 Principal

Date

XV. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the year ended 30 June 2022

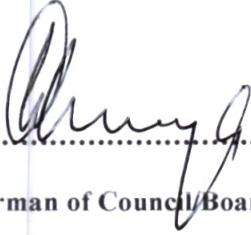
| Description | Revaluation reserve | Fair value adjustment reserve | Retained earnings | Capital/Development Grants/Fund | Total |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| At July 1, 2020 | - | - | 24,161,763 | - | 24,161,763 |
| Revaluation gain | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fair value adjustment on quoted investments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | 3,456,458 | - | 3,456,458 |
| Capital/development grants received during the year | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings | - | - | - | - | - |
| At June 30, 2021 | - | - | 27,618,221 | - | 27,618,221 |
| At July 1, 2021 | - | - | 27,618,221 | - | 27,618,221 |
| Revaluation gain | 2,517,711,500 | - | - | - | 2,517,711,500 |
| Fair value adjustment on quoted investments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | 18,692,093 | - | 18,692,093 |
| Capital/development grants received during the year | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings | - | - | - | - | - |
| At June 30, 2022 | 2,517,711,500 | - | 46,310,314 | - | 2,564,021,814 |

XVI. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

| Description | | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Note | Kshs | Kshs |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Receipts | | | |
| Transfers from other government entities/govt. Grants | | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| Public contributions and donations | | - | - |
| Rendering of services- fees from students | | 47,648,004 | 13,113,906 |
| Sale of goods | | 2,878,822 | 1,097,385 |
| Rental revenue from facilities and equipment | | 24,941,983 | 23,619,610 |
| Finance income | | - | - |
| Other income | | - | 161,000 |
| Total Receipts | | 95,367,512 | 48,019,661 |
| Payments | | | |
| Compensation of employees | | 14,559,793 | 14,358,024 |
| Use of goods and services | | 64,397,690 | 24,450,230 |
| Finance cost | | - | - |
| Rent paid | | - | - |
| Taxation paid | | - | - |
| Other payments | | 11,018,200 | 2,629,437 |
| Grants and subsidies paid | | - | - |
| Total Payments | | 89,975,683 | 41,437,691 |
| Net Cash Flows from operating activities | 43 | 5,391,829 | 6,581,970 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | | 1,549,500 | - |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | | - | - |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities | | 1,549,500 | - |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds From Borrowing | | - | - |
| Repayment Of Borrowings | | - | - |
| Deposits receipts | | - | - |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | | - | - |
| Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents | | 3,842,329 | 6,581,970 |
| Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2021 | 26 | 9,952,620 | 3,370,650 |
| Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2022 | 26 | 13,794,949 | 9,952,620 |

Thogoto Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 58 were signed by:



.....
Chairman of Council/Board

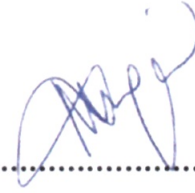
Date



.....
Finance Officer

ICPAK No 24411

Date



.....
Principal

Date

Mhogoto Teacher Training College

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

XVII. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2022

| Description | Original budget | Adjustments | Final budget | Actual on comparable basis | Performance difference | Utilization Difference |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 |
| Revenue | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | % |
| Transfers from other govt entities and govt grants | 11,600,000 | - | 19,898,703 | 19,898,703 | (8,298,703) | -72% |
| Public contributions and donations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rendering of services- fees from students | 44,829,800 | - | 44,829,800 | 55,243,258 | (10,413,458) | -23% |
| Sale of goods | 0 | - | 0 | 2,878,822 | (2,878,822) | 0% |
| Finance income | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other income | 8,723,980 | - | 8,723,980 | 38,496,829 | (29,772,849) | -341% |
| Gains on disposal, rental income and agency fees | 1,276,020 | - | 1,276,020 | 999,478 | 276,542 | 22% |
| Total Income | 66,429,800 | - | 66,429,800 | 117,517,090 | 51,087,290 | -77% |
| Expenses | | | | | | |
| Compensation of employees | 14,027,067 | - | 14,027,067 | 14,559,793 | (532,726) | - 4% |
| Use of goods and services | 52,402,736 | - | 52,402,736 | 66,731,151 | (14,328,415) | -27% |
| Repair and Maintenance | - | - | - | 3,693,555 | (3,693,555) | 0% |
| Contracted Services | 0 | - | 1,890,000 | 1,890,000 | (1,890,000) | 0% |
| Remuneration of directors | 0 | - | - | 504,000 | (504,000) | 0% |
| Depreciation | 0 | - | - | 11,446,500 | (11,446,500) | - |
| Total Expenditure | 66,429,800 | - | 66,429,800 | 98,824,997 | (32,395,196) | -49% |
| Surplus For the Period | - | - | - | 18,692,093 | (18,692,093) | 0% |

XVIII. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Thogoto Teachers Training College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Basic Education Act 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The principal mandate of Thogoto Thogoto Teachers Training College is to produce high qualified Human Resource with knowledge and requisite skills.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their *estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities* at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying Thogoto Teacher Training College accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note xx.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of Thogoto Teacher Training College

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the Basic Education Act 2013, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. **Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022.**

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

- ii. **New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.**

| Standard | Effective date and impact: |
|---|--|
| <p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p> | <p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

| Standard | Effective date and impact: |
|---|---|
| <p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p> | <p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p> |
| <p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p> | <p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> |
| <p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p> | <p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

| Standard | Effective date and impact: |
|--|--|
| | <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023. |
| IPSAS 43 | <p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> |
| IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations | <p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> |

iii. Early adoption of standards

Thogoto Teacher Training College did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payments is established.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021/2022 was approved by the Board on *5th July 2021*. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule 3 of *VAT Act 2013*

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of **xxx** years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite

h) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

j) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

The Entity does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

Contingent assets

The Entity does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Entity in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *(Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted).*

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

o) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the Principal and senior managers.

r) Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

t) Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

u) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Unconditional Grants | | |
| Recurrent Grants | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| Operational Grant | - | - |
| Other Grants | - | - |
| | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| Conditional Grants | | |
| Library Grant | - | - |
| Hostels Grant | - | - |
| Administration Block Grant | - | - |
| Laboratory Grant | - | - |
| Learning Facilities Grant | - | - |
| Other Organizational Grants | - | - |
| Total Government Grants and Subsidies | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

| Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant | Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income Kshs | Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs | Amount recognised in capital fund. | Total grant income during the year | 2020-2021 |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| State Department | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ministry of Education | 19,898,703 | - | - | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 19,898,703 | - | - | 19,898,703 | 10,027,760 |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| JICA- Research Grant | - | - |
| World Bank Grants | - | - |
| In-Kind Donations | - | - |
| Other Grants | - | - |
| Total Grants from Development Partners | - | - |

Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Balance unspent at beginning of year | - | - |
| Current year receipts | - | - |
| Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue | - | - |
| Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities | - | - |

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| | - | - |
| Transfer from County XX | - | - |
| Transfer from XX University | - | - |
| Transfer from XX Institute | - | - |
| Total Transfers | - | - |

9. Public Contributions and Donations

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Public Donations | - | - |
| Donations from Local Leadership | - | - |
| Donations from Religious Institutions | - | - |
| Donations from Alumni | - | - |
| Other Donations | - | - |
| Total Donations and Contributions | - | - |

10. Rendering of Services

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Boarding Equipment and Stores | 19,105,384 | 5,580,634 |
| Teaching and Learning Materials | 2,534,634 | 756,035 |
| Activity | 750,000 | 1,496,795 |
| Repairs/Rehabilitation | 2,563,444 | 510,035 |
| Motor Vehicle Replacement | 3,005,400 | 0 |
| Administration Costs | 1619,234 | 336,738 |
| Electricity | 2,586,054, | 568,215 |
| Travelling | 2,750,000 | 762,404 |
| Industrial attachment costs | 1,309,000 | 376,225 |
| Student Council | 268,200 | 0 |
| Clubs and Environmental Subsidy | 498,000 | 0 |
| Covid 19 Response | 1,060,000 | 0 |
| Printing and Stationery | 99,600 | 48,100 |
| Uniform | 1,195,400 | 589,175 |
| Library | 374,000 | 0 |
| Guide Book | 99,600 | 48,400 |
| T.P Plan book | 597,600 | 0 |
| Bank Charges | 124,500 | 0 |
| Examination Fee | 5,237,520 | 0 |
| Medical | 612,800 | 387,400 |
| Personal Effects | - | 7,180 |
| Personal Emolument Subsidy | 2,585,560 | |
| Gratuity | 812,000 | |
| Graduation | - | 21,000 |
| I.C.T | 1,626,000 | 740,380 |
| Student I.D | 149400 | 71,500 |
| Set Books | 100,000 | 94,400 |
| Assessment Book | - | 283,200 |
| College Magazine | 75,000 | 70,800 |
| Total Revenue from The Rendering Of Services | 55,243,258 | 13,113,906 |

Thogoto Teacher Training College**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022****11. Sale of Goods**

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Disposal of Empties | 6,400 | - |
| Disposal of Wastes | 47,290 | - |
| Sale of Farm Produce | 2,825,132 | 1,097,385 |
| Total Revenue from Sale of Goods | 2,878,822 | 1,097,385 |

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Hire of Gowns | 20,000 | - |
| Hire of Premises | 38,160,287 | 20,423,553 |
| Hire of College Grounds | 40,000 | - |
| Residential rent Income | 1,276,020 | 1,196,057 |
| Total | 39,496,307 | 23,619,610 |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Finance Income

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Cash investments and fixed deposits | - | - |
| Interest income from treasury bills | - | - |
| Interest income from treasury bonds | - | - |
| Interest from outstanding debtors | - | - |
| Total finance income | - | - |

14. Other Income

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Staff Welfare Contributions | - | 161,000 |
| Consultancy fees | - | - |
| Income from sale of tender | - | - |
| Services concession income | - | - |
| Reimbursements and refunds | - | - |
| Graduation fees | - | - |
| Miscellaneous (<i>specify</i>) | - | - |
| Total other income | - | 161,000 |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Use Of Goods And Services

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Boarding Equipment and Stores | 15,394,260 | 4,259,931 |
| Teaching and learning materials | 1,215,573 | 107,292 |
| Industrial attachment costs | 181,500 | 78,000 |
| Electricity | 2,723,657 | 1,457,305 |
| Medical Expenses | 192,093 | 3,100 |
| Activity Expenses | 3,957,142 | 6,500 |
| Professional and consultancy services | - | - |
| Administration Expenses | 1,198,776 | 224,653 |
| Advertising | - | - |
| Examination fees | 3,977,920 | - |
| Graduation Expenses | 608,289 | - |
| Student council | 235,600 | - |
| Travelling | 2,422,841 | 941,631 |
| Fuel and oil | - | - |
| Uniform | 1,432,500 | - |
| Farm expenses | 967,126 | 275,950 |
| I.G.A Expenses | 5,608,976 | - |
| ICT | 484,800 | 53,740 |
| Printing and stationery | 62,750.00 | 0 |
| Hire charges | 25,448,369 | 20,096,640 |
| ICT expenses | 484,800 | - |
| Skills development levies | - | - |
| Telephone expenses | - | - |
| Non Teaching Welfare Disbursement | 300,000 | 71,000 |
| Teaching Welfare Disbursement | 191,600 | - |
| Sports Equipment Expenses | 341,460 | - |
| Clubs and Environmental Expenses | 155,730 | - |
| Registration | 125,500 | - |
| Total good and services | 66,731,151 | 27,575,742 |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Employee Costs

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Salaries and wages | 12,272,190 | 9,010,072 |
| Farm Salaries and Wages | 1,475,911 | 1,033,402 |
| Gratuity | 811,692 | 4,314,550 |
| Employee Costs | 14,559,793 | 14,358,024 |

17. Board Expenses

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Board Expenses | 504,000 | 343,000 |
| Total | 504,000 | 343,000 |

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-------------------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Property, plant and equipment | 11,446,500 | - |
| Intangible assets | - | - |
| Investment property carried at cost | - | - |
| Total depreciation and amortization | 11,446,500 | - |

19. Repairs and Maintenance

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Property maintenance Expenses | 2,735,845 | 1,026,437 |
| Motor Vehicle Repairs | 832,498 | - |
| Equipment and machinery | - | - |
| Vehicles | - | - |
| Furniture and fittings | - | - |
| Computers and accessories | 125,210 | - |
| Total Repairs and Maintenance | 3,693,553 | 1,026,437 |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Contracted Services

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Contracted Services | 1,890,000 | 1,260,000 |
| Investment valuations | - | - |
| Property valuations | - | - |
| Total contracted services | 1,890,000 | 1,260,000 |

21. Grants and Subsidies

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Community Development | - | - |
| Education Initiatives and Programs | - | - |
| Social Development | - | - |
| Community Trust | - | - |
| Sporting Bodies | - | - |
| Total Grants and Subsidies | - | - |

22. Finance Costs

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Borrowings (Amortized Cost)* | - | - |
| Finance Leases (Amortized Cost) | - | - |
| Unwinding of Discount | - | - |
| Interest on Bank Overdrafts | - | - |
| Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks | - | - |
| Total Finance Costs | - | - |

(*Borrowing costs that relate to interest expense on acquisition of non-current assets and do not qualify for Capitalisation as per IPSAS 5: on borrowing costs should be included under this note.)

23. Gain On Sale of Assets

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | - | - |
| Intangible Assets | - | - |
| Other Assets not capitalised | - | - |
| Total Gain On Sale of Assets | - | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Unrealized Gain on Fair Value Investments

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Investments at Fair Value | - | - |
| Total Gain | - | - |

25. Impairment Loss

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | - | - |
| Intangible Assets | - | - |
| Total Impairment Loss | - | - |

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Current Account- | 13,588,629 | 9,849,905 |
| Cash In Hand | 206,320 | 102,715 |
| Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage | - | - |
| Others (Specify) | - | - |
| Total Cash and Cash Equivalents | 13,794,949 | 9,952,620 |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022
 Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

26 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

| | | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Financial Institution | Account number | Kshs | Kshs |
| a) Current Account | | | |
| Kenya Commercial Bank- | 110 713 4617 | 5,711,498 | 9,513,086 |
| Kenya Commercial Bank | 110 713 4544 | 5,658,019 | 158,592 |
| Equity Bank- | 057 029 642 0382 | 2,056,858 | 398,24795 |
| Farm Account- | | 162,254 | (220,021) |
| | | | |
| Sub- Total | | 13,588,629 | 9,849,905 |
| b) On - Call Deposits | | | |
| Kenya Commercial Bank | | - | - |
| Equity Bank – etc. | | - | - |
| Sub- Total | | - | - |
| c) Fixed Deposits Account | | | |
| Kenya Commercial Bank | | - | - |
| Bank B | | - | - |
| Sub- Total | | - | - |
| d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage | | | |
| Kenya Commercial Bank | | - | - |
| Bank B | | - | - |
| Sub- Total | | - | - |
| e) Others(Specify) | | | |
| Cash in Transit | | - | - |
| Cash in Hand | | 206,320 | 102,715 |
| Mobile Money account | | - | - |
| Sub- Total | | - | - |
| Grand Total | | 13,794,949 | 9,952,620 |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Current Receivables | | |
| Previous Years Fees Debtors | 1,708,685 | 11,808,089 |
| 2021-2022 Fees Debtors | 4,662,760 | 387,121 |
| Residential Rent Receivables | 276,542 | 141,315 |
| Receivable from KNEC | 13,584,789 | - |
| Receivable from ECDE/Inservice Programmes | - | 8,846,928 |
| Total Current Receivables | 20,232,776 | 21,183,453 |

27(b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Non-Current Receivables | | |
| Refundable Deposits | - | - |
| Advance Payments | - | - |
| Public Organizations | - | - |
| Less: Impairment Allowance | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables | - | - |
| Total Non-Current Receivables | - | - |
| Total Receivables | - | - |

27 (c) Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| At the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Provisions during the year | - | - |
| Recovered during the year | - | - |
| Write offs during the year | - | - |
| At the end of the year | - | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Current Receivables | | |
| Capitation Grants* | - | - |
| Transfers from Other Govt. entities | - | - |
| Undisbursed Donor Funds | - | - |
| Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions) | - | - |
| Less: Impairment Allowance | - | - |
| Total Current Receivables | - | - |

28 (b) Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| At the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Additional provisions during the year | - | - |
| Recovered during the year | - | - |
| Written off during the year | - | - |
| At the end of the year | - | - |

29. Inventories

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|----------------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Consumable stores | - | - |
| Maintenance stores | - | - |
| Health Unit stores | - | - |
| Electrical stores | - | - |
| Cleaning Materials stores | 514,600 | - |
| Catering stores | 81,800 | - |
| Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value | 596,400 | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Investments

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| a) Investment in Treasury Bills and Bonds | | |
| Financial Institution | | |
| CBK | - | - |
| CBK | - | - |
| Sub- Total | - | - |
| b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks | | |
| Bank X | - | - |
| Bank Y | - | - |
| Sub- Total | - | - |
| c) Equity Investments (Specify) | | |
| Equity/ Shares in Company Xxx | - | - |
| Sub- Total | - | - |
| Grand Total | - | - |

d) Shareholding in other entities

For investments in equity share listed under note 30 (c) above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

| Name of Entity where Investment is Held | No of Shares | | | Nominal Value of Shares | Fair Value of Shares | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Direct Shareholding | Indirect Shareholding | Effective Shareholding | | Current Year | Prior Year |
| | % | % | % | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Entity A | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Entity B | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Property, Plant and Equipment

| | Land and Buildings | Motor vehicles | Furniture and fittings | Computers | Plant and equipment | Buildings | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cost | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| At 1 July 2020 | 2,200,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 10,536,667 | 1,737,857 | 6,287,778 | 282,653,061 | 2,540,215,363 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers/Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation | | | | | | | |
| Charge for the Year | - | (4,750,000) | (1,053,667) | (521,357) | (628,778) | (5,653,061) | (11,057,363) |
| At at 1/7/2021 | 2,200,000,000 | 14,250,000 | 9,483,000 | 1,216,500 | 5,659,000 | 277,000,000 | 2,527,608,500 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 1,549,500 | - | - | 1,549,500 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfer/Adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 30th June 2022 | 2,200,000,000 | 14,250,000 | 9,483,000 | 2,766,000 | 5,659,000 | 277,000,000 | 2,529,158,000 |
| Depreciation | | | | | | | |
| Charge for the Year | - | (3,562,500) | (948,300) | (829,800) | (565,900) | (5,540,000) | (11,446,500) |
| At 30th June 2022 | 2,200,000,000 | 10,687,500 | 8,534,700 | 1,936,200 | 5,093,100 | 271,460,000 | 2,517,711,500 |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). These amounts were adopted in the financial statements on 30th June 2022

31 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

| Description | Cost | Accumulated Depreciation | NBV |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Land | 2,220,000,000 | - | 2,220,000,000 |
| Buildings | 282,653,061 | 11,193,061 | 271,460,000 |
| Plant And Machinery | 6,287,778 | 1,194,678 | 5,093,100 |
| Motor Vehicles | 19,000,000 | 8,312,500 | 10,687,500 |
| Computers and Related Equipment | 3,287,357 | 1,351,157 | 1,936,200 |
| Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings | 10,536,667 | 2,001,967 | 8,534,700 |
| Total | 2,541,764,863 | 24,053,363 | 2,517,711,500 |

32. Intangible Assets

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Cost | | |
| At beginning of the year | - | - |
| Additions | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |
| Additions–internal development | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |
| Amortization and impairment | | |
| At beginning of the year | - | - |
| Amortization | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |
| Impairment loss | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |
| NBV | - | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Investment Property

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| At beginning of the year | - | - |
| Additions | - | - |
| Disposal during the year | - | - |
| Depreciation | - | - |
| Impairment | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |

(This note applies to investment property held at cost. For investment property held at fair value, changes in fair value should go through the statement of financial performance).

34. Trade and Other Payables from Exchange transactions

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Trade payables | 495,060 | 3,170,692 |
| Fees paid in advance | 1,280,609 | 340,100 |
| Salary deductions | - | - |
| Pre paid rent | - | 7,060 |
| Other Payables | - | - |
| Total Trade and Other Payables | 1,775,669 | 3,517,852 |

35. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Consumer deposits | - | - |
| Caution money | - | - |
| Other refundable deposits | - | - |
| Total Deposits | - | - |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

36. Current Provisions

| Description | Leave provision | Bonus provision | Gratuity Provisions | Other provision | Total |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Balance at The Beginning Of The Year | - | - | - | - | - |
| Additional Provisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provision Utilised | - | - | - | - | - |
| Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers From Non -Current Provisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Provisions | - | - | - | - | - |

37. Finance Lease Obligation

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| At the start of the year | - | - |
| Discount interest on Lease Liability | - | - |
| Paid during the year | - | - |
| At end of the year | - | - |

Maturity Analysis

| Period | Amount |
|-------------------------|--------|
| | Kshs |
| Year 1 | - |
| Year 2 | - |
| Year 3 | - |
| Year 4 | - |
| Year 5 and Onwards | - |
| Less: Unearned Interest | - |
| | - |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Analysed as:

| Description | Amount |
|--------------|--------|
| | Kshs |
| Current | - |
| Non- Current | - |
| Total | - |

38. Deferred Income

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| National Government | - | - |
| International Funding Bodies | - | - |
| Public Contributions and Donations | - | - |
| Total Deferred Income | - | - |

The deferred income movement is as follows:

| Description | National government | International funders/ donors | Public contributions and donations | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Balance brought forward | - | - | - | - |
| Additions during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to capital fund | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to income statement | - | - | - | - |
| Other transfers | - | - | - | - |
| Balance carried forward | - | - | - | - |

Analysed as:

| Description | Amount |
|--------------|--------|
| | Kshs |
| Current | - |
| Non- Current | - |
| Total | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

39. Employee Benefit Obligations

| Description | Defined benefit plan | Post-employment medical benefits | Other Provisions | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Current Benefit Obligation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Current Benefit Obligation | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Employee Benefits Obligation | - | - | - | - | - |

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

The entity operates a defined benefit scheme for all full-time employees from July 1, 20xx. The scheme is administered by xxx while xxx are the custodians of the scheme. The scheme is based on xxx percentage of salary of an employee at the time of retirement.

An actuarial valuation to fulfil the financial reporting disclosure requirements of IPSAS 39 was carried out as at xxx June xxx by xxx actuarial valuers on this basis the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of valuation are as follows:

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Discount Rates | - | - |
| Future Salary Increases | - | - |
| Future Pension Increases | - | - |
| Mortality (Pre- Retirement) | - | - |
| Mortality (Post- Retirement) | - | - |
| Withdrawals | - | - |
| Ill Health | - | - |
| Retirement | - | - |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Recognition of Retirement Benefit Asset/ Liability

- a) Amounts recognised under other gains/ Losses in the statement of Financial Performance:

| | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Description | Kshs | Kshs |
| The return on defined plan assets | - | - |
| Actuarial gains/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial Gains/ Losses Arising From changes In Financial Assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments | - | - |
| Others (<i>specify</i>) | - | - |
| Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset | - | - |
| Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) | - | - |

- b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

| | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Description | Kshs | Kshs |
| Present value of defined benefit obligations(a) | - | - |
| Fair value of plan assets(b) | - | - |
| Funded status(=a-b) | - | - |
| Restrictions on asset recognised | - | - |
| Others | - | - |
| Net asset or liability arising from defined benefit obligation | - | - |

The entity also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The entity's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. XXX per employee per month. Other than NSSF the entity also has a defined contribution scheme operated by XXX Pension Fund. Employees contribute xx% while employers contribute xx% of basic salary. Employer contributions are recognised as expenses in the statement of financial performance within the period they are incurred.

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

40. Non-Current Provisions

| Description | Long service leave | Bonus Provision | Gratuity | Other Provisions | Total |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | - | - | - | - | - |
| Additional Provisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provision utilised | - | - | - | - | - |
| Change due to discount and time value for money | - | - | - | - | - |
| Less: Current portion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total deferred income | - | - | - | - | - |

(NB: The current portion deducted in this note should tie to line on current portion transferred from non- current provisions under note 34)

41. Borrowings

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Balance at beginning of the year | - | - |
| External borrowings during the year | - | - |
| Domestic borrowings during the year | - | - |
| Repayments of external borrowings during the year | - | - |
| Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year | - | - |
| Balance at end of the year | - | - |

41 a) Analysis of External and Domestic Borrowings

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| External borrowings | | |
| Dollar denominated loan from 'xx organization' | - | - |
| Sterling pound denominated loan from 'yyy organization' | - | - |
| Euro denominated loan from zzz organization' | - | - |
| Domestic borrowings | | |
| Kenya shilling loan | - | - |
| Total balance at end of the year | - | - |

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

41 b) Breakdown of Long and Short-Term Borrowings

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Short Term Borrowings(Current Portion) | - | - |
| Long Term Borrowings | - | - |
| Total | - | - |

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 42 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed).

42. Service Concession Arrangements

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE | - | - |
| Accumulated depreciation to date | - | - |
| Net carrying amount | = | = |
| Service concession liability at beginning of the year | - | - |
| Service concession revenue recognized | - | - |
| Service concession liability at end of the year | = | = |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

43. Cash generated from operations

| | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Surplus for the year before tax | Kshs | Kshs |
| Adjusted for: | | |
| Depreciation | - | - |
| Non-Cash grants received | - | - |
| Contributed assets | - | - |
| Impairment | - | - |
| Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets | - | - |
| Contribution to provisions | - | - |
| Contribution to impairment allowance | - | - |
| Finance Income | - | - |
| Finance Cost | - | - |
| Working Capital Adjustments | | |
| Increase in Inventory | - | - |
| Increase in Receivables | - | - |
| Increase in Deferred Income | - | - |
| Increase in Payables | - | - |
| Increase in Payments received in advance | - | - |
| Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities | - | - |

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

44. Financial Risk Management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

(i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

| Description | Total amount Kshs | Fully performing Kshs | Past due Kshs | Impaired Kshs |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| At 30 June 2021 | | | | |
| Receivables from exchange transactions | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables from non-exchange transactions | - | - | - | - |
| Bank balances | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2022 | | | | |
| Receivables from exchange transactions | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables from non-exchange transactions | - | - | - | - |
| Bank balances | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)**(i) Credit risk (continued)**

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

The board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

| Description | Less than 1 month | Between 1-3 months | Over 5 months | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| At 30 June 2021 | | | | |
| Trade Payables | - | - | - | - |
| Current Portion Of Borrowings | - | - | - | - |
| Provisions | - | - | -- | - |
| Deferred Income | - | - | - | - |
| Employee Benefit Obligation | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |
| At 30 June 2022 | | | | |
| Trade Payables | - | - | - | - |
| Current Portion Of Borrowings | - | - | - | - |
| Provisions | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred Income | - | - | - | - |
| Employee Benefit Obligation | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

The entity has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The entity's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

| Description | In Kshs | Other currencies | Total |
|---|---------|------------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| At 30 June 2022 | | | |
| Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors) | - | - | - |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Trade and Other Payables | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | - | - | - |
| Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) | - | - | - |

The entity manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

| | In Kshs | Other currencies | Total |
|---|---------|------------------|-------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| At 30th June 2022 | | | |
| Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors) | - | - | - |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Trade and Other Payables | - | - | - |
| Borrowings | - | - | - |
| Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) | - | - | - |

a) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the company's statement of comprehensive income on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

| | Change in currency rate | Effect on Profit before tax | Effect on equity |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs | Kshs |
| 20xx | | | |
| Euro | 10% | - | - |
| Usd | 10% | - | - |
| 20xx | | | |
| Euro | 10% | - | - |
| Usd | 10% | - | - |

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The company's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

44 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) **Market risk (Continued)**

b) Interest rate risk(continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs xxx (2022: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (2022 – Kshs xxx)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

iv)Capital Risk Management

The objective of the entity's capital risk management is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The entity capital structure comprises of the following funds:

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Revaluation Reserve | - | - |
| Retained Earnings | - | - |
| Capital Reserve | - | - |
| Total Funds | - | - |
| Total Borrowings | - | - |
| Less: Cash and Bank Balances | - | - |
| Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents) | - | - |
| Gearing | - | - |

45. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the entity include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members.

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the *entity*, holding 100% of the *entity's* equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of Management

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

The transactions and balances with related parties during the year are as

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Transactions with Related Parties | | |
| a) Sales to related parties | | |
| Sales of electricity to govt agencies | - | - |
| Rent income from govt. agencies | - | - |
| Water sales to govt. agencies | - | - |
| Others (<i>specify</i>) | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| B) Purchases from related parties | | |
| Purchases of electricity from kplc | - | - |
| Purchase of water from govt service providers | - | - |
| Rent expenses paid to govt agencies | - | - |
| Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies | - | - |
| Others (<i>specify</i>) | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| b) Grants /Transfers from the Government | | |
| Grants from National Govt | - | - |
| Grants from County Government | - | - |
| Donations in Kind | - | - |
| Total | - | - |
| c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties | | |
| Payments of Salaries and Wages for xx Employees | - | - |
| Payments for Goods and Services for XX | - | - |
| Total | | |
| d) Key Management Compensation | | |
| Directors' emoluments | 504,000 | 343,000 |
| Compensation to Key Management | - | - |
| Total | 504,000 | 343,000 |

46. Segment Information

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

47. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Contingent Assets | | |
| Insurance Reimbursements | - | - |
| Assets arising from determination of Court Cases | - | - |
| Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees | - | - |
| Others (<i>Specify</i>) | - | - |
| Total | - | - |

Contingent Liabilities

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Contingent Liabilities | - | - |
| Court Case Xxx against (<i>The Entity</i>) | - | - |
| Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary | - | - |
| Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs | - | - |
| Others (<i>Specify</i>) | - | - |
| Total | - | - |

(Give details)

48. Capital Commitments

| Capital Commitments | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Authorised for | - | - |
| Authorised and Contracted for | - | - |
| Total | - | - |

(NB: Capital commitments are commitments to be carried out in the next financial year and are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 17. Capital commitments may be those that have been authorised by the entity but at the end of the year had not been contracted or those already contracted for and ongoing)

Thogoto Teacher Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

49. Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted tax rate, currently 30%. The net deferred tax liability at year end is attributable to the following items:

| Description | 2021-2022 | 2020-2021 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Kshs | Kshs |
| Accelerated Capital Allowances | - | - |
| Unrealised Exchange Gains/(Losses) | - | - |
| Revaluation Surplus | - | - |
| Tax Losses carried forward | - | - |
| Provisions for Liabilities and Charges | - | - |
| Net Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset) | - | - |
| The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows: | | |
| Balance at beginning of the year | - | - |
| Credit to revaluation reserve | - | - |
| Under provision in prior year | - | - |
| Income statement charge/(credit) | - | - |
| Balance at end of the year | - | - |

[In ordinary circumstances public sector entities under IPSAS are not expected to pay taxes. However, in specific cases where this is applicable an organisation is supposed to seek guidance on accounting for income taxes from IAS 12]

50. Events After The Reporting Period

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

51. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

52. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

XIX. Appendices
Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

| Reference No. on the external audit Report | Issue / Observations from Auditor | Management comments | Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved) | Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved) |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

.....

Name
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity)
Date

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (The Entity)

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners

| Project title | Project Number | Donor | Period/ duration | Donor commitment | Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No) | Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No) |
|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |

Status of Projects completion

(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, i.e. total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)

| | Project | Total project Cost | Total expended to date | Completion % to date | Budget | Actual | Sources of funds |
|---|---------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

[Insert your Letterhead]

[Insert name of beneficiary Entity]

[Insert Address]

The *[insert SC/SAGA/Fund name here]* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2022 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

| Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 th June 2022 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Reference Number | Date Disbursed | Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2022 | | | | Amount Received by [beneficiary Entity] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2021 (E) | Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E) |
| | | Recurrent (A) | Development (B) | Inter-Ministerial (C) | Total (D)=(A+B+C) | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | |

In confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name SignDate



Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization
 Telephone Number
 Email Address
 Name of CEO/MD/Head

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications)

| Project Name | Project Description | Project Objectives | Project Activities | | | | | Source Of Funds | Implementing Partners |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

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Appendix V: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Date: | | | | | | |
| Entity | | | | | | |
| Period to which this report refers (FY) | Year | | | Quarter | | |
| Name of Reporting Officer | | | | | | |
| Contact details of the reporting officer: | Email | | | Telephone | | |
| Column I | Column II | Column III | Column IV | Column V | Column VI | Column VII |
| Programme | Sub-programme | Disaster Type | Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness) | Expenditure item | Amount (Kshs.) | Comments |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located in the center of the page. The text is faint and difficult to read.